

Geo. Chamlin

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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SQUALLY.

I HAVE this day put into the hands of an officer, (Capt. Davis) for collection, a number of accounts, and shall continue weekly, to place others there, unless they are settled.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Jan. 29, 1810.

The person who borrowed the file of the Kentucky Gazette for 1806, will please return it without delay.

D. B.

Take Warning.

WE feel it a duty we owe the public, to warn them, not to take an assignment of a land given by Median Day, as agent for Ellen M'Murtry, and Stephen M'Murtry, late of the county of Hopkins, Ky. for the conveyance of a certain tract or parcel of land, to Henry C. Creighton, which they held by contract from William M'Murtry, Sen, lying in the counties of Scott and Bourbon, joining the land of Samuel Gregg, Dingle, Torrens, and the pretended line of Thomas Gouin, Sen. The same being given, as can be sufficiently proven, to indemnify William M'Murtry, Junr. for the costs of suit, then, and now pending in the Bourbon Circuit Court, for which said M'Murtry had entered himself security. Said Creighton, at the time of passing the bond, acted in the capacity of agent for Wm. M'Murtry, Sen, and at the same time declared that it was necessary that Day and Stephen M'Murtry, who claimed under said Wm. M'Murtry Sen. should give this bond merely to secure the said Wm. M'Murtry, Junr. if the costs of suit were thrown upon him. Said Creighton has since made acknowledgements to the same effect. But of late taking advantage of the general tenor of said bond, and denying the intention for which it was given; the said Creighton has offered to sell the said land, and to assign the said bond as security for the title. These are therefore, to caution the public from purchasing the said land from the said Creighton, or taking an assignment on the said bond; as neither in Equity nor in Law has the said Creighton title or title in said land. The bond being given to secure the said William M'Murtry, Junr. and by no means intended to invest the said Creighton with the right or title to the lands therein mentioned.

MEDIAN DAY,  
STEPHEN M'MURTRY,  
January 30, 1810. (S 1\*3)

An old Song is always new when well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand,  
Supp'd you all can be,  
However great be your demand  
Come friends, come unto me.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Well-Digger, Stone-Quarrier and Blafitist. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of stone ready for delivery the first of April next, with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone-Quarriers will meet with employment throughout the year—None need apply that are afraid of gun powder or oil.

John R. Shaw,  
Well Digger & Stone Quarrier.  
Lexington, January 27, 1810. [11]

CLARKE COUNTY.  
Taken up by Joel Quesenberry, on Two Mile creek, one SORREL MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands, one inch high, a small star in her forehead, and spif on her nose, her near hind foot, and off hind foot also white. Appraised to twenty dollars. AMBROSE YOUNG. October 23, 1809.

D HAMPTON, J. P.  
December 23, 1809.

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IMPROVED.

THE Subscribers to this work are informed that it is now ready for delivery at the store of JOHNSON & WARNER.

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With the names of places alphabetically arranged.

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BY WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

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FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which I live in Jessamine county, on the waters of the east fork of Hickman, 10 miles from Lexington; containing between three & four hundred acres, with about two hundred & fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences with a large and convenient Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, Orchards, &c. As it is presumed no person will purchase until they see the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description.

ALSO—1000 Acres of Military Land in Barren County, on Peter's Creek, about fifteen miles from Glasgow.

ALSO—200 Acres on Little Harper, about sixteen miles from Nashville.

I will likewise sell one moiety of the famous Stud Horse, Young Baronet, whose pedigree and performances are too well known to need mentioning.

ALSO—An excellent Jack, four years old. He is a colt of the old Royal Gif, and can shew colts of equal strength and beauty to any other in the United States. A reasonable credit will be given for the whole. Apply to

(f) JAMES MARTIN.

Taken up in Fayette County, on Shelly's branch, by James Lashley, one BAY FILLY, supposed to be two years old last spring, 13 1-2 hands high, two fore feet white, and off hind foot also white. Appraised to twenty dollars. AMBROSE YOUNG.

October 23, 1809.

Pendleton County Set.

Taken up by Daniel Williams, living on Blanket Creek, about seven miles from Falmouth, one BAY HORSE, rising six years old, with a bald face, three white feet, a good deal marked with the saddle, shod before, fourteen hands high, not docked nor brands perceptible. Appraised to thirty five dollars this first day of December 1809.

JOHN FORSYTHE, J. P. P. C.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

cautiousness must be permitted to capture our own merchantmen—and I suppose the next condition would be that we should get the British Parliament to make the laws for us, and then the British navy might better execute them—and that we should send our soldiers to the continent to fight her battles. Omnipotent Orders in Council!

Thus the door to negociation was closed; unless indeed some should suppose that these conditions should be complied with on our part. These conditions being urged a second time after they had been rejected with indignation by the Executive, was good cause to have dismissed the British emissary, without waiting for personal insult. His offer in the case of the Chesapeake was also disgraceful and unacceptable.

Keeping in view what has been said, I come to the flanderon charge made by Jackson, the British minister, against the President of the U. S. The British minister is called on repeatedly to give explanations and reasons for the disavowal of the arrangement with his predecessor. After much equivocation, he commences his task. Not satisfied with charging the disavowal to the mistake of Mr. Erskine in the violation of his instructions, he expressly charges the President with a complete knowledge that Mr. Erskine at the time violated his instructions, and that the President knew it would not be binding on the king his master. He says that no distinct complaint had been made of the disavowal. That he attributes to the candor of the President, to that forbearance arising from a belief that such complaint would be reasonable. Page 32-33, of the printed documents, contain the substance of this charge. This charge was met by the Secretary of State with a positive denial, and with a declaration that the arrangement would not have been made, if Mr. Erskine had informed the President that the three conditions before stated, were the only terms upon which the compact was to be made.

Notwithstanding this denial and declaration, the charge is again repeated. The Secretary of State, feeling a just indignation at the dishonorable insinuation or charge, states it expressly, in such a way that it cannot be misunderstood, and declares to Mr. Jackson that such language was inadmissible. In reply to this admission, the charge is still persisted in. The Executive has no alternative left but either to have admitted the truth of the charge, to have taken the insult, or to dismiss the agent.

If it were known to the world what step had been taken it would be unnecessary to proclaim it when the character of the Executive and those associated with him in the administration is known. Thus, sir, without going into a tedious detail, I have only given the substance of this correspondence.

I do not think, like some members, that this is a national challenge, a defiance of war—a provocation to hostility. No, sir, it is a solemn declaration, that this nation has been abused and insulted, and that we will maintain the honor and the rights of the people, although it should cast a shade of disgrace over the fame of a foreign minister. The disavowal of Jackson is the exercise of a sovereign right recognised by the laws of nations and the law of experience among civilised nations—and Great Britain has no cause of complaint on that account. And should it be made a pretext for aggression, I proclaim it here, I proclaim it to the people whom I represent and to the American people, that I approve and applaud the conduct of the President in the disavowal of Jackson, the British minister, that in so doing he has maintained the honor, vindicated the rights, and spurned the insults offered to an independent and patriotic people. He acted with decision, not with rashness—with a just resentment, not with passion.

We may continue to pursue a wavering course until our liberties are destroyed by inviting foreign aggression—our forbearance has already drawn down upon us the contempt of other powers, and to this policy we may attribute many of the wrongs we have suffered. You are treated with contumely on the ocean, your citizens are impeded and held in perpetual bondage. Your commerce is destroyed, your flag was torn down and scattered to the winds of heaven in foreign ports, on the 4th of July, the day of our independence—and now at our own door, at the feet of the federal government, a foreign minister looks your President in the face, and charges him with falsehood—and we are told to submit to it. I am desirous to see this nation grow—nothing can stop its growth. But when I hear members talk about the growth of this nation, and declare that we cannot, or ought not to resent the ten thousand wrongs we have suffered, it has often reminded me of a swine confined in his pen—give it corn enough to eat and the animal will grow fat, although you kick and cuff it for your amusement. It is a vulgar comparison, but suitable to such arguments. Let us recollect, that like the animal, we may grow in fatness; but that fatness may soon be the spoil of others by slaughter.

I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Porter) make a war speech against France and Great Britain. If that gentleman is sincere, will he vote for strong measures of retaliation against both? If so, I will join him. He speaks of those wrongs having been committed continually for fifteen years. Did he vote or would he have voted for letters of Marque and Reprisal by sea and land against both nations last winter? If so, we should have voted together. But this ill compacts with declarations of men in high

offices at that time, that we had no cause of war with England, and that we should overturn the republican banners against France. If we cannot contend with other nations upon the ocean, let us be independent upon our own soil; for our temporising policy has already given popularity to the British ministry, and I will venture to assert that no war that could at this time be waged against us would be more calamitous than the pressure we have felt for several years from the rival powers of Europe. And when we recollect the disastrous consequences of the revolution to Great Britain it is presumable no minister could carry on a war against us, six months it were to war it affords.

The same member (Mr. Porter) mentioned that one President (meaning Mr. Adams) had been ruined by resolutions of approbation, and that the leaders expected vacancies for their applause. As that member is better acquainted with those times and the sentiments of those whom he speaks, I shall not contradict him; and, as I am a friend to the present Chief Magistrate, I shall recollect his advice, which I hope has originated from a fear that resolutions of approbation would be voted in the present President. For my part, sir, I would have been as well satisfied to have expressed these sentiments on any other resolution which would have involved our foreign relations. I should have been as well pleased to have expressed these sentiments on a resolution to send Mr. Jackson home and recall Mr. Pinkney.

It has been said that it would require means perhaps to effect the object of this resolution, and that we shall have to talk of loans, &c. It will not require means unless Great Britain should make it a pretext for further injuries. If that should be the case, and if we must surrender our freedom, or vote means to maintain it, although we might be naked, hungry and moneyless, I would not hesitate to choose between slavery and death. And if we

ates. They attempted to indicate whatever is beautiful or deformed in society, and describe what is useless or valuable. Variety was the essence of their language; hence they abandoned the smooth and unbroken plain, however productive of the most useful harvests, to ramble amidst scenes, where nature exhibits her more varied, picturesque and fantastic forms. They display now and then the young moralist assuming the dictatorial chair, and endeavor to fortify the timid and determine the irresolute. They offered sometimes the metaphysician spinning his cob-webs whilst the philosopher had a corner for his theories. Eloquence winging often her daring flight to the double mountain, and even history clogging the wings of time. It was then that these fancy orators enjoyed their triumph; they lead their admirers through the classic shades of the lyceum, that they might be exhilarated by the wit of Alcibiades, or instructed by the wisdom of Socrates. In fine, their fascination was extremely powerful.

I shall close these remarks, by observing, in general, that whilst these young speakers show any active exertions in the noisy field of political and literary warfare, they should try to excise their talents, and disseminate their opinions on these great political questions which are alike important to all. The grand events daily occurring on the theatre of Europe, events at present so closely connected with all the operations of thought, whatever their influence reaches, afford matter for the most important observations.

But it must be remembered, that whilst they loosen the trammels which have hitherto strictly confined their views, they must not verge to the opposite extreme—The animosity of party spirit, must never contaminate young speakers' debates, nor indecent personalities, degrade the dignity of their functions. From fair and liberal discussion proceed those bright emanations of truth, which irradiate and convince the mind; but angry disputation, by strengthening the influence of prejudice and impending the operations of reason, can only heighten the gloom, and perpetuate the reign of ignorance.

I have only now to add, my dear friend, some observations on criticism, which is of indispensable importance among such interesting youths. The habit, I think, of comparing our language, with that of the great masters of style, is a discipline to which every student must submit who is emulous of fame in the art of composition—and if in perusing the remarks of a pernicious critic, he should find his sentiments anticipated, let him regard it as auspicious, and continue his pursuit of the olympic prize, with renewed ardour.

Criticism, in the well imagined allegory of the ancients, was the eldest daughter of LABOUR and TRUTH. She was at her birth, committed to the care of JUSTICE and brought up by her in the palace of WISDOM. Being soon distinguished by the Celestials for her uncommon qualities, she was appointed governess of FANCY, and empowered to beat time to the chorus of the muses, when they sung before the throne of Jupiters.

The true path is here so distinctly indicated, that no one can hesitate between the real and the pretended critic. That art must be valuable which is produced by labor and truth, fostered by justice, and protected by wisdom.

These are, I believe, the great topics which present themselves as of primary importance in such a young and interesting debating society.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

JAN. 19.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorising a subscription on behalf of the U. S. to the capital stock of Chesapeake and Delaware and Ohio companies—(This is a new title to the bill reported by Mr. Pope, "for the improvement of the U. S. by roads and canals," which, it will be recollect, was recommitted and reported in this form)—On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the further consideration thereof was postponed till the first Monday in February next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 19.

CONVOY AND ARMING.

Mr. Burwell rose to submit to the consideration of the House the propositions of which he had given notice a few days ago. He should not now enter into a discussion of them, but wished them to lie on the table to be printed. He said he should, if he had an opportunity, make a motion to re-commit the bill now before the House respecting commercial intercourse, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the disposition of the House to incorporate these propositions in that bill or to make them the subject of a distinct proposition.

Mr. B. said it had always appeared to him, since the abandonment of the embargo, that further commercial re-

strictions would be unavailing. He had hoped the reasonable course of the government would have ensured a respect to our rights; but he now found the relations between the two countries to be yet unchanged. He said he had declared some days since, that he was decidedly against war, if it was possible to avoid it, and he was of the same opinion still. He would not, if it could be avoided, engage in a contest with either or both of the belligerents, or connect the nation with either of them. At the same time, however, he was equally confirmed in the opinion that the time had arrived, when it became the duty of the United States to maintain by force, if necessary, their right to carry on commerce to every country which will receive it on fair and honorable terms. The object of the resolution he was about to submit was to obtain a decision of the House, whether they would employ our naval force to convoy our trade to those nations not having in force decrees against our commerce, and whether they would permit associations among our merchants for the purpose of arming and defending themselves in their trade to any foreign nation. At the same time Mr. B. said it was proper to declare it as his opinion, taking a view of the uncertain situation of affairs, and having reference to the late negotiation and the possible course which may be pursued by the British government in relation to this country, that it was a duty which they owed to themselves and to the nation to place the country in the best state of defence. With that view he said he would co-operate in any system which might be digested for preparing for war. He again declared that it was not his object to promote a war system. His object was merely defensive, as it contemplated nothing more than to defend those rights of the U. S. which were not questioned in this House or elsewhere by any American, whatever his political opinions. Whenever the nation was called upon to take this course, he hoped it would be able to defend its rights. In presenting this proposition to the House, he had merely offered his view, which it would be presumption in him to say was entirely correct; but it was the result of his mature consideration. Mr. B. then read the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be required immediately to employ the public armed vessels for the purpose of convoying and protecting the ships and vessels, the property of the citizens of the United States laden with goods of their growth, produce or manufacture, and not contraband of war, in their trade to and from ports open for their reception by the regulations of the government under whose jurisdiction they are situated, and not being actually blockaded or invested by a competent force: provided such government shall not have in force edicts or decrees against neutral commerce; and that the owners and crews of merchant vessels owned, laden or destined as aforesaid, be permitted to associate and arm for their defence against illegal capture and molestation, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

Mr. B. said there were two other views of this subject, which he had not touched upon. It would be hereafter for the House to decide whether it would be proper to permit the public vessels of the United States to re-capture vessels taken under the orders and decrees; and whether it would be proper to authorize the merchants to associate and arm, and to permit them to capture any vessel by which they may be attacked.

Mr. Dane suggested the propriety of the variation of a word in the resolution, which was more peremptory than the style generally used when speaking of the President of the United States. Heads of Departments were required, but the President was generally requested or authorized to do any act. As to the general subject of the resolution, Mr. D. said he was glad that it was brought forward; that a specific proposition was presented which the House could really understand, which seemed to be approaching somewhat to serious business.

Mr. Burwell said he had no objection to the modification suggested, but he thought the expression "request" was confined in calling upon the President for information, a case in which it was at his option to comply or not.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES.—Every attempt is making by Bonaparte, to avail himself of the dissatisfaction excited in America on account of the British government refusing to sanction the arrangement of Mr. Erskine, to induce that country to accede to the conspiracy he is organizing against our ancient maritime rights, and the foundations of our naval greatness. Mr. Armstrong has lately been treated with marks of particular attention at Paris, and a vessel which he has sent off from Dieppe is supposed to convey dispatches containing new propositions to his government.

Mr. B. said it had always appeared to him, since the abandonment of the embargo, that further commercial re-

A rupture with this country would be agreeable enough to the French party in America; but we hope that wiser heads will be found in the executive and legislature.

The following particulars are given on the authority of a gentleman who escaped from France, and who left Paris on the 4th inst—

"Troops are marching from all parts of the North for Spain, Bonaparte goes to the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be king of Italy; Spain is to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into twelve governments, Beauharnois is to be king of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom."

Russia appears to be completely reduced under French influence; the marquis of Traverse, a relation of the empress Josephine, has lately been appointed head of the naval department in Russia. This appointment places the Russian navy entirely at the disposal of Bonaparte. The influence of Count Romanoff increases: he has been heard to declare himself friendly to a negotiation with this country, but upon an inadmissible basis, namely, the entire abrogation of the English maritime code.

Marshal Ney, it appears has had an audience of his master at Fontainebleau. He was accompanied by the chamberlain of king Joseph. Their visit without doubt relates to the affairs of Spain, and from the information they will communicate the future plans of the invader will take their cast.

The arrival of sir J. Saumarez with the British fleet at Carlserona, has given great alarm to the Swedish government. It was apprehended that he meditated an attack upon the Swedish ships there, and measures had been taken for their defence. This alarm we have no doubt, is entirely without cause.

**WALCHEREN.**—Ministers, it is confidently stated, finding no abatement in the dreadful mortality of the army placed on that accursed soil, have come to the resolution of abandoning it without delay. So ends the tale of the most formidable, the worst planned, and the most unfortunate expedition on the records of our history.

NOVEMBER 25.

An article from Vienna, of the 21st ult. states that General Andreossi will remain in that capital, as French minister; and now adds, that the harbour of Porto Re, is to be declared a free port.

The death of the Empress of Austria, so confidently announced in a late paper, is contradicted.

The Austrians are reported to be much dissatisfied with the treaty. We have all along believed that a loftier spirit existed among the people than in the government.

Government, we understand, are possessed of dispatches from Mr. Adair, dated in the early part of last month, which do not correspond with the report in the French papers, of the British influence in that capital having declined. The events on the Danube, and the successful progress of the Russians in Dobrogan, had excited much alarm and embarrassment in the Divan, but had not influenced any change in their intercourse with our minister, whose latest dispatches continued, we hear, to urge, at the desire of the Porte, the presence of a British squadron in those seas.

CORK, Nov. 21.—The Henrietta, of Baltimore, from Bareman, which was captured on the 19th ult. by the French privateer Decide, was re-taken on the 4th inst. by the Helena sloop of war, and arrived here this day.

**Cadiz**, December 3.—This place is all in confusion; the emperor of France has notified to this city, that if they suffer the ships of war now lying in this harbour to be taken away or destroyed by the British, that the whole moveable property of Cadiz shall be confiscated for the use of the French army. The public consternation is great, for a desperate battle is said to have been fought, in which the Spanish army consisted of 50,000 men who were put to the rout with great slaughter by the French. The Spanish cavalry contributed to their defeat and destruction, by their cowardice as they were the first that fled, and in their flight broke down and trod to death their own infantry battalions.

The above we copied from the original letter of a citizen of Philadelphia, on board a Philadelphia vessel in the port of Cadiz.—The battle referred to is probably that of which we had some account before, as having taken place at Ocaña.

**Tarragona**, Nov. 14.—By an official despatch of the 30th of the last month we learn, that the British squadron which was sent to drive the French from Iberian islands, have effected that object; that the garrison of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cero, surrendered themselves prisoners of war after a weak resistance; and that the Republic of the Seven islands is re-established under the protection of Great Britain.

**Cadiz**, Nov. 30.—The last letter from Corunna, on the authority of credible information from Oviedo, assert that families emigrating from Biscay are constantly entering the Asturias; that province is in a state of insurrection; that the celebrated Murillo with his two veterans has gone to protect it, and that for the same purpose division has marched from Asturias to Bilbao. They also inform that a division of the army of the left is marching

towards Leon doubtless with intent to lead the enemy towards the north of Spain, and oblige them to withdraw a part of their forces from the Tagus.

Dec. 1.—The gov. gen. of Gerona Don Mariano Alvarez has sent to don Antonio Cornel, on the 4th Nov. a copy of the official letter of the same date which he transmitted to the gen. in chief don Joaquin Blake, acquainting him that the enemy had attacked the place on the night of the 3d at various points, without doubt intending to storm the Bastions, in which action as well as in all that have hitherto occurred, the valiant garrison and the incomparable inhabitants of the place were covered with glory.

Dec. 3.—The capt. of a merchant Xebec, who on the 17th of last month arrived at Sitges from St. Felice de Guixols, brought the agreeable intelligence that the French having on the night of the 11th attacked the immortal Gerona in the midst of a dreadful hurricane, the undaunted Geronese suffered them to enter the city by the point of St. Pedro, and, when they were within, the besieged fought with so much bravery, and poured upon the enemy from all the openings and trenches such a brisk and well directed fire that a greater slaughter never took place. Some who escaped from it, were pursued by our troops, perished in the river; and their total loss in killed and wounded may be estimated at from 3500 to 4000 men.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) Nov. 25.—Arrived, the United Kingdom, from Port Glasgow. She touched at St. Kitts on the 8th inst. and learnt there that Admiral Cochrane had arrived at Barbadoes with a number of troops from Halifax, destined for the reduction of Gaudaloupe, which, it is expected, will prove an easy conquest, as most of the inhabitants wish to be under the protection of the British government.

The Governor of Gaudaloupe had disarmed the militia, which he knew to be inimical to the present ruler of France, and raised several corps of black troops in their stead, with which, and the rest of their effective force amounting in all to upwards of 800 men, he had withdrawn into Fort Fleur de la Pay, the strongest fortification in the island. There were upwards 8000 troops ready to embark at Barbadoes, besides marines, and some other troops from the adjacent islands, which would comprise a formidable body of about 11,000 men. The attack was expected to take place at this day.

Extract of a letter from Boston to the editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"Capt. Patterson has just arrived in town from the Vinyard, where he came passenger in the brig Actor, from Cadiz for Boston. Sailed Nov. 30th. Understood that a large French army was advancing into Spain, which was expected to be before the walls of Cadiz within sixty days. The Spanish patriots were alarmed, jealous, and divided, although every man in Cadiz was converted into a soldier for its defence. The ships of war remained as before; but it was supposed the British would destroy them rather than suffer the French to obtain such an addition to their navy. Some of the principal Spaniards were preparing to leave the country having shipped their property to England.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in this town.

"I have received letters from Martinique and St. Croix up to the 25th December. The expedition has gone against Guadalupe—that previous thereto two French frigates and a corvette had arrived at an out port, and had just time to land 700 men, when admiral Cochran attacked them and the battery, destroyed a frigate and three corvettes. The Melampus frigate had captured another Corvette. On the French frigates' passage out they fell in with H. B. M. frigate Juno, capt. Shortland, who engaged them and a corvette for three hours. Capt. Shortland was killed, and the Juno obliged to strike, being just ready to sink. She was immediately burnt by the French."

Baltimore Paper.

SPANISH AMERICA.—Late letters from London say that in the event of entire conquest of Spain by Bonaparte, the most rigorous measures will be adopted to erect independent governments in South America: for which purpose Miranda had been making the necessary preparations and arrangements:—One of the letters adds, "Should Britain be so fortunate as to take the lead in an enterprise of such vast moment to herself, and to the liberties of the world, her fleet would be amply sufficient to protect the sea-board, while the inhabitants, who have so long sighed for independence, might organize, for themselves, a government suited to the genius of its citizens, and if agriculture, commerce, and the arts of peace should meet with that protection, which doubtless, in all well regulated communities are of primary importance, these splendid regions, now the haunts of misery, and the abode of wretchedness, would, under just laws and wholesome regulations, exhibit in a few years to an admiring world, the transcendent advantages resulting from independence and self government."

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON Saturday night, the 3d instant, a BLACK HORSE saddle and bridle, foxed, shod all round, the shoe on the near fore foot has but six nails in it, the near fore-foot and off hind-foot white, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old—a very large scar on the right hip, trots, rackets, paces and gallops well—any person delivering the said horse to me living on Winchester road, near Mr. Todd's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. If stolen, twenty dollars will be given for the thief and horse.

JAMES PEEL.

February 6th 1810. (3d 50c.)

Taken up by Andrew Shanks.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Flat creek, a ROAN MARE, six years old last spring, the near right hind pastur joint larger than it ought to be by nature, a small star in her fore-head, appraised to 5 dollars.

ALSO, a yearling BAY FILLY, both hind feet white, with a small star and snip, docked, appraised to 10 dollars.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, J. P. M. C.

February 13, 1809.

Taken up by John Calhoun, in Woodford county, on South Elkhorn, a BAY HORSE, six years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, appraised to 14 dollars.

J. FINNIE.

October 16, 1809.

GARRARD COUNTY, ETC.

Taken up by Betsey Ann Tangle, living on the Vineyard road, on a BAY MARE, about 7 years old, both hind feet white, with some small saddle spots, 14 hands high, appraised to 23 dollars. 50 cents.

J. FINNIE.

October 27, 1809.

Taken up by Joseph Green, in Scott county, near Georgetown, a SORREL MARE, about eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, bob tail, off eye out, a wart on her off hind, appraised to 50 dollars, before Richard Green, justice of the peace for said county.

JOSEPH GREEN.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Plantation of 200 acres, within 3 miles of Lexington, between thirty and forty acres cleared, part of it in meadow, willow, pine and peach orchards, and a two-story frame house, good double barn, and stone spring house, and every other necessary building. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

N. B. If not sold by the 1st March, it will be for rent.

(3d)

## LOTTERY.

THOSE persons who still owe for tickets purchased in the 2d lottery for the improvement of main street, are informed that the names of those who are in arrears on the 1st of March next will be published in the public papers, and their respective notes and accounts advertised to be sold at public auction before Satterwhite's tavern.

February 2, 1810.

## Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand given by James Lewis to the subscriber for the delivery of sixty loads of fire wood, at 7s. 6d. per load—due the 25th Dec. Last.

D. COBBS.

Lexington, Feb. 6, 1810.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement which they have

"True to its charge—  
The Herald of a noisy world;  
No time for nations to baffle at his back."

XII. 2. FEBRUARY 6. 1810.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of eight weeks and three days. Eighty-five Laws and eight Resolutions were passed; a list of which will be found in our paper of to day, together with the Law altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

We have no important results from the deliberations of Congress—Mr. Macon's Commercial Bill is the principal subject before them. There appears to be but little doubt of its passage, in some shape or other in the House of Representatives. The alterations and modifications already proposed, are numerous.

John Allen has resigned his seat in the Senate of this state.—Wm. Logan has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Pal.

The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. by a large majority.

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, by the proper department, a statement of the number of troops composing the regular army of the United States, the number stationed at each of the frontier garrisons or forts, and particularly the condition of that detachment of the regular force allotted for the defence of New-Orleans, the number sent there, the different dispositions which have been made of the detachments and the present effective force of the same, with such other information as he may deem necessary to communicate respecting the state of the army.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, after lamenting that an ineffectual attempt had been made in the Virginia Legislature to lay tax upon Dogs, adds, "It may not be inapplicable here to state a circumstance which has come under our knowledge, and which is one out of a thousand instances daily occurring, of the ravages committed by 'useless' upon that useful and important animal, the sheep:

"A gentleman in the neighborhood of Petersburg, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and anxious to improve the breed of sheep in this part of the country, (where as yet no efforts have been used for the purpose, much to the disgrace of the farmers generally)—during the last summer, purchased of Col. Humphries two full blooded Merinos, for which he gave, we believe, \$120 a piece. Much trouble and expense attended their conveyance by land, and their transportation by water, (a distance of about 500 miles)—after all this trouble and expense, however, the sheep at length arrived safely in the gentleman's farm-yard—But mark the catastrophe!—These invaluable sheep, (the only ones ever brought into this part of Virginia) had not been 6 hours on his premises, when they were torn to pieces and devoured by DCCGS!—Thus perished the first attempt at the introduction of Merinos into Dinwiddie county!"

A report of the Athenian Society of Baltimore is highly encouraging to those who embark in Domestic Manufactures. The institution commenced the 12th of January 1809—the sales to the first of March were only \$355 28; But from that time to the 1st December they amounted to \$17 252 70, averaging \$106 26 per month. As the stock began with was small, and the expenses of commencing, considerable, the profits thus far have not been great; but the experiment made is sufficient to prove that the concern will be as profitable as it is patriotic.

A Society for Agricultural and Manufacturing purposes, has lately been established at Columbia, State of New York; at the head of which is the venerable and patriotic Chancellor Livingston. Indeed, in all parts of the Union, we perceive societies forming for promoting these great objects of national pursuit.

**MANUFACTURES.**—It appears by a report of a committee of the General Assembly of Vermont that the staff and the huts have not been neglected by the Fair of that state. The committee calculate the amount of household manufactures for the last year at 1,303,550 yards of cotton and linen cloth, and 1,145,445 yards of woolen cloth; besides hosiery and other articles usually made of wool, cotton and flax, to an extent nearly sufficient for the common use of families. The number of Clothier's works are stated at 163—Carding Machines 137—Furnaces 8—Forges 26—and four establishments for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods in their various branches. In Middlebury there is a marble factory which annually yields a very large quantity of marble of various kinds, said to be very little if any inferior to that which is imported from foreign countries. The rolling and slitting of iron is carried on to a great extent at Fairhaven, and at Vergennes. And the copperas mine at Stamford bids fair to yield a large supply of the important articles of copperas and vitriol.

## ANOTHER DECREE.

A letter from Tonning, dated Nov. 17, says:—Since my arrival here accounts have been received of another decree of the Emperor, dated Paris, Oct. 29th, prohibiting the importation and exportation of all articles of foreign growth to and from Hamburg; which has had a very sensible effect upon the markets, made void contracts, put a stop to all sales. Before this all articles were forwarded to Altona from this port; then smuggled into Hamburg; from thence they were allowed to be freely exported. [Phil. pap.]

Letters from Lisbon, received at Norfolk, say, "that from the quantities of stores and provisions found on board the ships captured in the Mediterranean, it is conjectured that they were bound to South America, or the West Indies. No accounts had been received at Lisbon of the remainder of the French fleet. Gerona had not surrendered as was reported. Lord Wellington has not been appointed Regent of Portugal, but Commander of all the forces."

The Spanish ships of war at Cadiz are divided; a part lie above the city, and could not be destroyed without the consent of the Spaniards—the other division lie before the city and could easily be taken by the British, if the danger was eminent of their falling into the hands of the French. But if the Spanish patriotic leaders mean to emigrate to South America, or establish an independent government, they will probably take the ships with them.

The British Parliament were to meet on the 23d of last month.

The news of the evacuation of Walcheren has not yet arrived.

Several French frigates have arrived at Guadaloupe, with reinforcements for the defence of that island.

## A LIST OF LAWS

Passed by the Legislature of this State.

An act respecting the fining of petit juries for non-attendance.

An act establishing an academy in the county of Barren.

An act adding a small part of the county of Lincoln, to the county of Mercer.

An act for the relief of William Lacey.

An act for the relief of the heirs of James Armstrong, deceased.

An act for the erection of a bridge across Rough Creek, in the county of Ohio, and across North Elkhorn, in the county of Scott.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to repeal the provisional clause of the act establishing the county of Harrison, and an act supplementary thereto.

An act to incorporate the Shelby library company.

An act making provision for the payment of the witness's in the impeachment of William C. Rogers.

An act erecting a county, out of the counties of Lincoln, Pulaski, Madison, and Knox.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the south fork of the Kentucky river.

An act authorising the judges of the circuit courts, to hold additional terms, in certain counties.

An act authorising the judges of the circuit court of Fayette, to hold an additional term, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of certain sheriffs, of this commonwealth.

An act authorising the erection of a bridge across south Licking at Cynthia, and for the better regulation of said town.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Edgman.

An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts regulating Middletown, in Jefferson county.

An act to explain the privilege of prison bounds.

An act for the better regulation of the town of Russellville, and for other purposes.

An act authorising Samuel Short, to enter and survey 300 acres of land, on which he now resides.

An act establishing election precincts, in the counties of Clay and Gallatin.

An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for the payment of the debt due the commonwealth, for the sale of vacant lands, approved December 27th, 1806.

An act concerning the extinguishment of the Indian claim to lands within this commonwealth.

To amend the several acts, concerning the turnpike, and wilderness road.

An act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Logan and Ohio.

An act establishing certain academies, and for other purposes.

An act to keep open, and improve the navigation of certain water courses.

An act establishing certain academies, and for other purposes.

An act regulating the laying of the county levy in certain counties.

An act authorising George Calhoun, sheriff of Henry county to give bond and security, at the next February court, for the collection of public revenue.

An act authorising the trustees of the Bethel and Shelby academies, to sell their lands, and for other purposes.

An act to alter the time of holding certain circuit courts.

An act authorising the erection of a turnpike gate on the road leading from the mouth of Triplett's creek, and from Lewis's mill on Fox's creek in Fleming county, to the mouth of Big Sandy river.

An act for the benefit of Johnston Saracen, and Richard Morton.

An act to repeal in part an act passed at the session of 1808—concerning the town of Augusta.

An act for the benefit of John McGill and Andrew Guyal.

An act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

To amend the act entitled an act for the regulation of the town of Columbia, in Adair county.

Establishing the mode of proceedings, in cases of forcible entry and detainer.

Concerning the removal from office, by address and the expulsion of members of the legislature.

To regulate the proceedings in suits at law, and in chancery.

To amend the several acts respecting clerks of courts in this commonwealth.

For the appropriation of money.

An act for the relief of Amos Loney and Thomas Scott.

To amend an act entitled an act, providing for the recovery of money fraudulently drawn from the treasury.

An act entitled an act to extend the time, for and further, to regulate the debt due the commonwealth, for the sale of vacant lands.

An act allowing an additional number of justices of the peace, in certain counties.

An act for the better regulating the town of Monticello, in the county of Wayne.

An act for the benefit of the Woodford academy.

An act concerning the bonds of certain officers, guardians, administrators, and executors.

To alter the mode of holding a term of Henry circuit court.

An act authorising the editors of the Examiner to insert certain advertisements.

An act to amend the several acts, respecting the town of Maysville, in the county of Mason.

An act making compensation to Edward Bradshaw, the surveyor of Christian county.

An act to establish an academy in Greenup county.

An act for the erection of a new county out of the counties of Hardin and Ohio.

An act authorising a majority of the justices in Henry county, to lay an additional levy.

An act allowing additional terms to certain circuit courts.

For the relief of Josiah Brooks.

For the relief of Bernard Todd.

For the relief of John P. Thomas.

To authorise John Carothers and others, to appropriate certain vacant lands.

To authorise certain officers of government, to transmit and receive by mail certain papers, and to provide for paying the postage out of the public treasury.

Declaring acts of assembly to be in force from the passage, unless otherwise expressed in the act.

Providing for the publication of Hardin's reports of the decisions of the court of appeals.

For the benefit of Joseph Barnett and his associates.

To amend the militia laws.

To incorporate the Frankfort bridge company.

An act limiting the number of justices of the peace, in Butler Rockcastle, and Grayson counties.

An act providing a compensation, for the killing of wolves, under certain restrictions.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts, concerning the turnpike and wilderness road.

An act to amend the several acts of assembly, concerning the town of Frankfort.

An act to amend the law concerning mills, and other water works.

An act for the relief of Peter Cummins and John N. Lee.

An act declaring the boundaries of certain counties in this commonwealth.

Regulating clerks fees.

Appropriating the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

An act to regulate the manner of keeping and collecting accounts due the Penitentiary, and for other purposes.

A resolution providing for printing the militia law.

An act authorising the county court of Mercer to sell part of the public square, in the town of Harrodsburg.

An act providing for the recovery of costs expended by Jacob Skiles and others, in defending themselves against certain prosecutions.

An act authorising the county court of Clay, to lay their county levy, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Francis Triplet.

For the benefit of the administrators of Allen M. Wakefield deceased.

To amend the several laws concerning inspections.

A resolution for binding the laws.

A resolution respecting the election of a senator to Congress.

A resolution appointing a committee of nine.

A resolution approbatory of the conduct of the executive of the United States, in dismissing Francis J. Jackson.

A resolution respecting the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the State of Massachusetts.

A resolution upon the subject of the amendment proposed by the state of Pennsylvania, to the constitution of the United States.

A resolution for printing the act passed at the present session, for altering the mode of taking in the list of taxable property in this commonwealth.

AN ACT

Altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the lists of taxable property in this Commonwealth, shall hereafter be taken and ascertained in the form and manner following, viz.

§ 2. That the county court of every county

shall at their first court after the first day of April in the year 1810, and at the February or March county court of each year thereafter,

appoint some fit person in the bounds of each militia company, to receive and take in all lists

of taxable property within the same, and also

have full power to make re-appointments whenever they shall think proper to do so—and

if the bounds of any company should lie within

the bounds of two or more counties, the

court of the county in which the commanding

officer of such company shall reside, shall

make the appointment. And each person ap-

pointed by virtue of this act, for the purpose

of taking in the lists of taxable property, shall

before he begins to exercise the duties of his

office, take the following oath or affirmation

before some Justice of the Peace—"I (A. B.)

do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may

be) that I will to the best of my knowledge, diligently and faithfully execute the duties of a commissioner in taking, in the militia company to which I belong, the lists of taxable property, according to the directions of the act, entitled 'an act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property,' without favor, affection, or partiality—So help me God;" A certificate of which oath shall be transmitted by the Justice administering the same to the clerk of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the same.

§ 3. The person so appointed in each company shall attend at the place of mustering, in the bounds of the company

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. SMITH—If you think the following translation of the very good French verses in your Gazette of the 16th ult. worthy please insert it.

TO MRS. M\*\*\*ELLE.

'Tis you're in learning's walks to shine,  
And with fair art the graces join,  
Your pen, harmonious strong and clear,  
Informs the soul, and charms the ear.  
Your genius Nature's Garden views,  
Ere like to sip its honey dew.  
The two fair wreaths so late you twind,  
With althat's sweet and lovely join'd,  
A crown on envy's brow may raise,  
But rival worth shall warmly praise.

ADDENDA.

Thus far correct and sweetly too,  
Th' admiring bard her picture drew;  
But, should lie all her merits know,  
His verse harmonious still, would flow:  
What mighty scope her mind commands,  
How peerless 'midst the fair she stands;  
In history's universal page,  
Thro' every dark and golden age;  
What bounds the world's wide regions part,  
As if she knew his map by heart;  
How softly sweet and clear she sings,  
How boldly sweeps the trembling strings;  
In virtue spotless as she's wise,  
A friend to worth, without disguise,  
With but one fault, M\*\*\*elle is poor—  
But what can more the muse allure,  
Shall empty pomp call forth his lays,  
And rob from humble worth his praise.

THE GIFT.

By GOLDSMITH.  
TO IRIS,  
In Bow Street, Covent-Garden.  
SAY, cruel Iris, pretty rake,  
Dear mercenary beauty,  
What annual offering shall I make  
Expressive of my duty?

My heart a victim to thine eyes,  
Should I at once deliver,  
Say, would the angry fair one prize  
The gift who slighted the giver?

A bill, a jewel, watch, or toy,  
My rivals give—and let 'em,  
If gems, or gold, import a joy,  
I'll give them—when I get 'em.

I'll give—but not the full-blown rose,  
Or rose bid more in fashion;  
Such short liv'd offerings but disclose  
A transitory passion.

I'll give thee something yet unpaid,  
Not less sincere than civil;  
I'll give thee—ah! too charming maid,  
I'll give thee—to the devil.

A KISS.

DELLA! why so gravely look,  
L—use a kiss or two I took?  
Those ruby lips might thousands grant,  
Sweet rogues, that never feel the want:  
So little in a kiss I see,  
A hundred thou ma'nt take from me.

But since, like misers o'er their store,  
Thou hast to give, though running o'er—  
I scorn to cause the slightest pain,  
So pray thee take them back again;  
Nay, with good intent be it done,  
Thou'rt welcome to take ten for one.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE  
Has just received an additional assortment  
of

DRY GOODS.  
Also, a fresh supply of  
GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits,  
Gla's and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island  
and Chee's, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial  
Hylon, Young Hylon and Hylon Skin  
Teas, White & Brown Havaannah Sugars,  
Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins  
and Boot Legs, Spani's, and Bengal Indigo  
of superior quality, 8 by 10 & 12 yards  
12 Window Gla's, an assortment of Drugs,  
&c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable  
terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton.  
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country  
Thread, &c.

October 21.

NEW GOODS  
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & CO.  
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON:

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large  
supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.  
Of all descriptions--unusually low for  
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for  
the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will  
enable them to give better bargains than ever  
have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWING,  
HAS received in addition to his former stock  
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-  
sortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.  
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-  
powder, Imperial Young Hylon, Hylon Clunon,  
Hylon and Congo—with an assortment of Glass  
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on  
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually  
low for cash.

Lexington, 20th Sept. 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-  
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his  
old stand, where every exertion shall be used  
to accommodate those who please to call on  
him.

January 20, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attor-  
ney, will resume his practice—He resides in  
Lexington. All letters to him must be post-  
paid.

Feby. 15th, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had in London & New York, that his work will please those whom call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquille and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-  
ecuted with neatness.

Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810. st

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the 27th December 1809, in the night, A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN named LORAH, rather taller than common, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat, and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is about 18 years; she is very fashionably dressed, had on when taken away a blue calico habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and common winter shoes. I wish people to look sharp for I have some thought they will dress her in men's clothing. Any person securing her in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward, paid by me.

ELEANOR HART, Executrix.

HENRY CLAY, Executors of  
JOHN W. HUNT, S. T. Hart, dec.  
ABRAHAM S. BARTON,  
JOHN HART.

Jan. 15, 1810.

HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF.

Madison county—five miles from  
the mouth of Tate's creek, & one  
mile from Gen. G. Clay's. tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 665 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—20 barrels Muscovado and Hayman Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1900 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

HALSTEAD & MEGLOINE.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 15s per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humprey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble Servant.

Robert Wilson.

A GREAT BARGAIN

ON A LONG CREDIT.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Jour-  
itt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres,  
about 475 acres first rate land, 100 acres cleared  
and in good order for cultivation. The place  
offers many inducements to the farmer, being  
but a few miles from the Kentucky river.  
There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that  
have borne four or five years fruit of the best  
quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine  
peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a consider-  
able part of the farm) with good post and rail  
fence.—The payments made easy, and long  
credit given upon the purchase money being  
secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive  
further information by application to

JAMES MORRISON,

OR

JOSEPH W. HAWKINS.

Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810. tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-  
ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

WITH 3 springs thereon, about half cleared,  
together with about 300 bearing Apple  
trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry,  
and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated  
on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-  
tiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished  
in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five  
fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and  
also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same,  
in the position of an L, together with a large  
and convenient double Barn newly built and  
shingled roof, with other convenient out buildings.

The above plantation lies on the Cincin-  
nati road—the buildings one mile from George-  
town (Scott County) on said road, and bounded  
by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on  
the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale,  
300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge,  
and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and  
Cincinnati road (said land unimproved); also  
1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying  
10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of  
Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimpro-  
ved); also a Negro Woman about 35 years  
old, of a good quality to her age. I will take  
property of certain descriptions for all except  
the above plantation, and for terms, apply to  
the subscriber about 2 1/2 miles from Lexington,  
on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, Sec.

January 1st, 1810. tf

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,  
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

JOHN BRYANT.

January 29th, 1810. tf

180 acres out of the late Col. John Camp-  
bell's military survey, may purchase on  
good terms, by applying to me, living on  
the place, on the Hickman road.

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